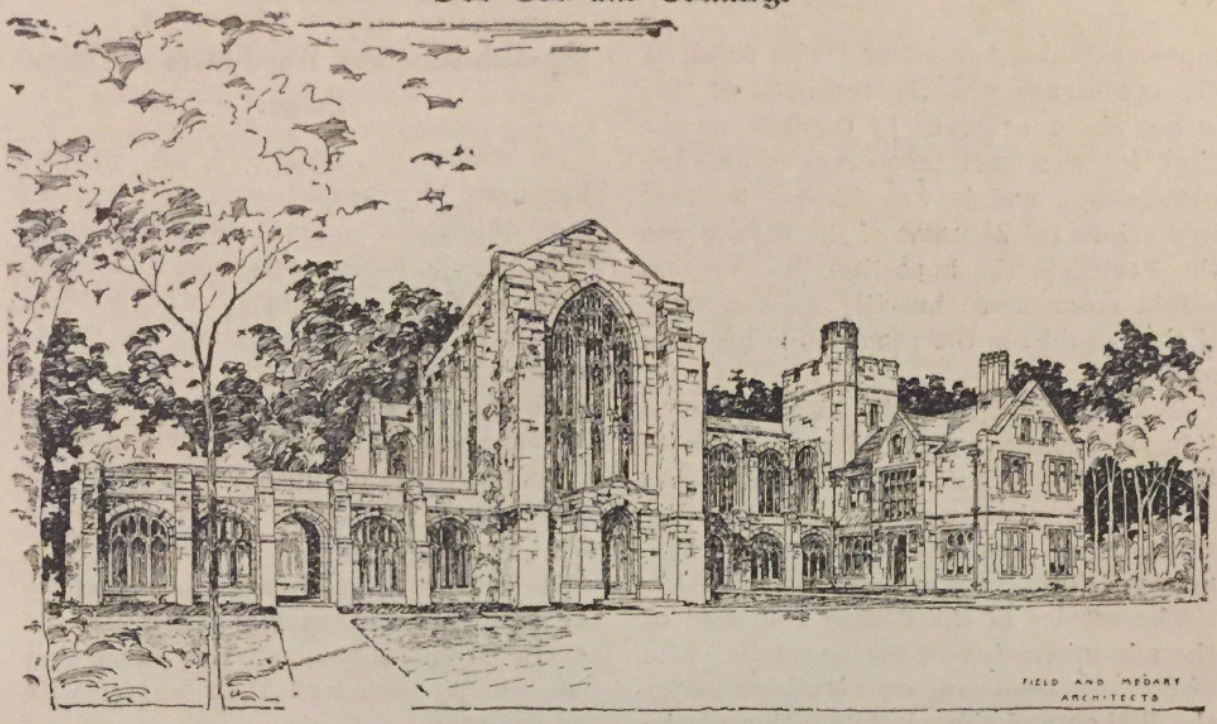
"For God and Country.



Cloister of the Colonies. Washington Memorial Chapel. Patriots' Hall. Tower and Library

"No spot on earth—not the plains of Marathon, nor the passes of Sempach, nor the place of the Bastile, nor the dykes of Holland, nor the moors of England—is so sacred in the history of the struggle for human liberty as Valley Forge."

—CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

The Washington Chapel Chronicle

Valley Forge.

A RECORD OF RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE WASHINGTON CHAPEL GUILD.

MISS EMMA W. CRAWFORD, Editor. MRS. ROBERT WOOD, Business Manager

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VOL. V. OCTOBER 15, 1912 NO. 7

Bishop Rhinelander's First Episcopal Visit.

Bishop Rhinelander made his first Episcopal visitation to the Washington Memorial Chapel on Saturday and Sunday, September 21 and 22. On Saturday evening the Bishop received the members of the Vestry at the Defender's Gate and carefully went into the details of the parish administration and plans for the development and extension of the work. Mr. Burk's duties called him away most of the evening so there was a perfectly free discussion of his part in the work. The Bishop was disappointed at the poor showing of the duplex envelope system in the parish, and urged a vigorous campaign through personal visitation on the part of the members of the Vestry.

The future of the work was carefully considered and especially the question of a changed form of administration, which had been suggested. The feeling was that the parish stood upon the threshold of a great future and that the present arrangement was the best.

As to the completion of the chapel, which all regarded as the most important step at present, the Bishop expressed himself as strongly in favor of a forward

movement along this line. The result of the conference was the selection of Saturday, the nineteenth of October, as the time for a formal inspection of the improvements, and it was decided to issue invitations in the name of the Bishop and the Vestry in the hope that the visitors would enter more heartily on the work if they could see the remarkable progress made.

On Sunday morning the Bishop went to King-of-Prussia and made an address to the Sunday school. Unfortunately the time at the school was shortened by vexatious delays occasioned by defective harness and its persistent breaking.

The service at the Chapel consisted of the administration of the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation, an excellent sermon by the Bishop and the administration of the Holy Communion. There was only one person confirmed, Miss Mary Levinia Garner. As a class of four was confirmed by Bishop Garland on the second of June this makes five confirmed in the year. The offering was for the Bishops' Fund, which is used for the special needs of the poor who are helped by the Bishops.

The Bishop expressed his deep interest in the affairs of the parish and urged the congregation to support to the utmost the efforts of the rector. He deplored the fact that so few were using the duplex envelopes which elsewhere had been such a help, and hoped his advice to the Vestry would be so acted upon that the envelopes would be used generally by the members of the congregation.

After the service the Bishop met the members of the congregation, and then went on to Oaks for a visitation in that parish, but leaving behind him a feeling of personal attachment and a new enthusiasm for the work of the parish.

On Saturday, November 2, the Rector will give a lecture on "Vesuvius and Its Buried Cities," for the benefit of the Lantern Fund. The lecture will be illustrated. A silver offering is expected.

Spanish-American War Nurses at Valley Forge.

On Wednesday, October 9, the Spanish American War Nurses, who were holding their thirteenth annual encampment in Philadelphia, made a pilgrimage to Valley Forge. Mr. Burk received the visitors and at a luncheon served by the Washington Chapel Guild in the parish house made an address on Valley Forge. After the luncheon he showed the visitors the Chapel and the Museum and then accompanied them on a tour of the encampment.

The nurses were greatly interested in the Spanish American War Collection and several promised to give relics which they had brought back from their service with the troops.

Spanish-American War Relics.

RELICS OF THE "MAINE" AND THE "OLYMPIA."

The Spear Collection of Spanish American War Relics, collected by the three sons of Dr. John C. Spear, U. S. N., all of whom served in the Navy, was for some time our only relics of the late war. From time to time other gifts have been made, and recently several important relics have been obtained by purchase. These include the clinometer of the "Maine." The glass was evidently broken in the explosion. After it was taken from the ill-fated vessel it was sent to the naval observatory, and it has attached the Government tags.

The electric annunciators used to signal to the forward and after magazines of Admiral Dewey's flagship, the "Olympia," on the morning that the American fleet went into action in Manila Bay, have also been secured. These relics will always hold an honored place in the Museum, which is fortunate in having things which have such a history.

Collection of Confederate Notes.

PRESENTED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT TO THE VALLEY FORGE MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The Treasury Department on August 19 forwarded to the Valley Forge Museum of American History a collection of twenty-six notes of the Confederate States with the following letter:

Treasury Department,
Washington, August 19, 1912.

Curator
Valley Forge Museum of American History of Valley Forge, Pa.

In reply to your communication of August 11, 1912, and upon the authorization of Secretary MacVeagh, I enclose an assortment of the notes of the Confederate States of America, which came into the possession of the Union Army about the close of the war, and were turned over by the War Department to the Treasury in 1867, incomplete, however, as to all of the series of notes issued.

In presenting such specimens of the notes as are now in the custody of the Treasury, the Department is assured that such disposition will be made for their security as will render them of permanent value to patrons of your institution and for historical purposes.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Very truly yours,
R. O. Bailey,
Assistant Secretary.

The following gives the face value, dates of issue and number:

July 2, 1861.

$20 Ship sailing to right, 20 at left end, No. ——254.

September 2, 1861.

$50 Moneta seated among treasure chests, No. 77178.

$50 Bust of Jefferson Davis, black and green, No. 17077.

$20 Female seated behind large 20, bust of Stephens at left, No. 254113.

$20 Ship sailing right, sailor at left, No. 94951.

$10 Camp scene of General Marion, sweet potato breakfast, No. 48502.

$10 Hunter at left, child at right, Ten Ten, red, No. 8604.

$10 Two females at left with urn, No. 52829.

$10 Female leaning on anchor, busts, Hunter, left; Memminger, right, No. 35307.

$5 Sailor seated beside cotton bales, bust of Memminger left, No. 4071.

$5 Bust of Memminger in center, No. 5968.

$5 Female seated on cotton bales, sailor in striped shirt at left, No. 86924.

September 2, 1862.

$10 Female leaning on cotton bale, bust of Hunter left, No. 9400.

December 2, 1862.

$50 Bust of Jefferson Davis in center, black and green, No. 102641.

$20 Capitol at Nashville, bust of Stephens at right, blue back, No. 118.

$10 Capitol at Montgomery, bust of Hunter at right, pink paper, blue back, No. 53960.

$5 Capitol at Richmond, bust of Memminger at right, pink paper, blue back, No. 47000.

April 6, 1863.

$50 Bust of Jefferson Davis in center, green back, No. 63211.

$20 Capitol at Nashville,, bust of Stephens at right, blue back, No. 76226.

$10 Capitol at Montgomery, bust of Hunter at right, blue back, No. 13391.

$5 Capitol at Richmond, bust of Memminger at right, blue back, No 92888.

February 17, 1864.

$50 Bust of Jefferson Davis in center, blue back, No. 10658.

$20 Capitol at Nashville, bust of Stephens at right, No. 18521.

$10 Artillery at full speed, bust of Hunter at right, No. 94806.

$5 Capitol at Richmond, bust of Memminger at right, No. 64046.

50 cents Bust of Jefferson Davis, No. 50829.

Reginald L. Hart Collection of Military Buttons.

Mr. Reginald L. Hart is constantly adding to his most interesting and valuable collection of military buttons. In these buttons is written the history of our Nation for one who has the eyes to read. So far there has been no real account of this important department of the Valley Forge Museum of American History, and the record of the additions to it would only be confusing. We hope that the day is not far distant when we shall be able to present to our readers such information as will bring out for them the real meaning of Mr. Hart's gifts. He is an enthusiastic collector, and gathers not only the relics, but a fund of information about them. His articles on the British troops which took part in the War of the Revolution are noteworthy, and represent an immense amount of labor, as they only know whose work lies along similar lines.

It is our hope that Mr. Hart may be persuaded to tell the story of the buttons, for the fragments of it which he records on the carefully lettered cards on which the buttons are displayed makes one wish to know more of these relics which tell the trials and triumphs of our Army and Navy.

Our parish house at King-of-Prussia has been under quarantine on account of the fatal illness of Marie Cutler, who was removed there from her father's hotel. Through the courtesy of the Trustees of the Stewart Fund Hall, we were given the privilege of using the hall, so there was no discontinuance of the work.

Marie was one of our choristers and was deeply interested in the choir and the Sunday school. Her death came as a shock to all her friends, who were counting upon her recovery. The funeral was held on Saturday the twelfth of October, the service being held on the porch of the parish house. The hymns were sung by the choir. The interment took place in the Washington Memorial Cemetery, the Rector officiating.

The Automobile Lines.

The automobiles which make daily trips from Philadelphia to Valley Forge are well patronized. Often extra cars must be added to the service to meet the demands. One line starts in front of the Garrick Theatre, on Chestnut street near Broad, and the other in front of Gimbel's store, Ninth and Market streets. The latter, or Voorhees line, is giving the better service, as it gives a whole day to the trip. Its patrons are not hurried, and ample time is given to see the sights of Valley Forge. The cars reach the Chapel between two and three o'clock, and whenever possible Mr. Burk receives the visitors. Time is given to see both the Chapel and the Museum. The cars are comfortable, the chauffeurs are courteous, and the route is through a most beautiful country. The fare is two dollars and the trip is well worth the money.

Memorial Chapel Tape Measure.

So many visitors to Valley Forge want to take home souvenirs either for gifts or keepsakes that Mr. Burk has had made a special tape measure. It is made of celluloid and is one and three-fourths inches in diameter. On one side is a colored picture of Washington at prayer at Valley Forge, and on the other side are the words: "Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge," and in the center Dr. Brady's tribute:

'No spot on earth—not the plains of Marathon, nor the passes of Sempach, nor the place of the Bastile, nor the dykes of Holland, nor the moors of England—is so sacred in the history of the struggle for human liberty as Valley Forge."

These souvenirs have proven very popular as they are useful, attractive, easy to carry, and cost only a quarter. All the profits from the sales go toward special needs of the Chapel or Museum.

Washington Memorial Chapel,
Valley Forge, Pa.

THE REV. W. HERBERT BURK, B. D.
RECTOR

Residence, The Defenders' Gate, Valley Forge.
Port Kennedy, Telephone, 34.

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Devon, Pa.

Mr. Frank Quigg,
Rector's Warden,
Port Kennedy, Pa.

Mr. Charles Wells Walker, Treasurer,
Devon, Pa.

Mr. S. Col. Summerill, Secretary,
Port Kennedy, Pa.

Mr. Leslie Jefferis,
Treasurer of the Building Fund,
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Mr. Clayland Stephens Walker,
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VESTRYMEN.

Mr. Edward H. Binns, Mr. Thomas H Dobson, Gen. B. F. Fisher, Mr. Nathan B. Hughes, Mr. Leslie Jefferis, Mr. Frank Quigg, Mr. S. Col. Summerill, Mr. Clayland Stephens Walker, Mr. Charles Wells Walker.

Miss Mary M. Hibbs, Chorister.

Chapel Telephones—3514 and 18L,
Port Kennedy.

Sundays.

10.45 A. M. Service and Sermon.
2.30 P. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
3.45 P. M. Service and Sermon.
Holy Communion, First Sunday.
The Parish House, King-of-Prussia:
9 A. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.30 P. M. Service and Sermon.
Saints' Days, 9.30 A. M. Holy Communion.

Calendar.

OCTOBER.

19. Formal inspection of the improvements at the Chapel.
20. Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
21. 3.30 p. m., Sunday School Institute. Church of the Holy Apostles, Philadelphia.
24. 11 a. m., Convocation of Norristown in Calvary Church, Conshohocken.
27. Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
28. St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles. 9.30 a. m., Holy Communion.

NOVEMBER.

1. All Saints' Day. 9.30 a. m., Service, Sermon and Holy Communion. 7.30 p. m., Service and Sermon, King-of-Prussia.
2. 8 p. m., Lecture by the Rector, "Vesuvius and Its Buried Cities."
3. Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
4. 8 p. m., Meeting of the Vestry.
6. Washington Chapel Guild.
10. Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.

Musings and Memories at Valley Forge.

In accordance with our promise in the last number we print the second article by Mr. James O'Donnell Bennett, the dramatic editor of the Chicago Record-Herald. It was published in that paper on Sunday, August 11, and was illustrated with a cut of the Waterman Monument.

That Mr. Bennett's articles have been read with interest in different parts of the country is evidenced by the letters which have come to Mr. Burk, letters of appreciation and encouragement. Again we must express our gratitude to Mr. Bennett for his patriotic efforts on behalf of the Washington Memorial Chapel.

"A thousand intimate and homely details enliven, for him who will search them out, the austere annals of Valley Forge. That bitter six months of 1777-78 was not altogether a time of gloom, and of its quaint and engaging incidents, such as the visit at headquarters with Mrs. Washington of the Quakeresses who described her as 'a sociable, pretty kind of woman,' or the jubilations over the arrival in camp of the exchanged General Lee, when Mrs. Washington gave 'an elegant dinner, and the musick playing the whole time,' or

the 'patriotick toasts, attended with huzzahs,' with which the glad news of the French alliance was celebrated—of all such side lights, I say, on the life of the 12,000 at Valley Forge, the story that always has most diverted me is the one that tells how Jabez Rockwell won his powder horn.

"Jabez was a Yankee from Connecticut. One winter day a few head of cattle were driven into camp and Jabez looked with an exceeding covetousnesses upon the horns of those beasts, he being wishful to obtain one of them wherewith to fashion a powder horn. With the same lust many hundreds of his companions in arms were possessed. Such was the eagerness of the men that some scheme had to be devised for the equitable division of the spoils. Washington proposed a guessing contest. 'I have selected,' he said, 'a number between 1,500 and 2,000 and the man who guesses it and the nine who come nearest to the correct number shall have the horns of the five cows.'

"The Connecticut Yankee did not need to have a house fall on him to fathom the fact that the number between 1,500 and 2,000 most likely to be in the mind of the commander-in-chief of the continental armies was 1,776, and those were the figures he submitted. He was right. The first and best horn was his. Three years later he carved upon his prize this inscription:

JABEZ ROCKWELL OF RIDGEBURY, CONN. HIS HORN MADE IN CAMP AT VALLEY FORGE. FIRST USED AT MONMOUTH, JUNE 28, 1778, LAST AT YORK TOWN, 1781.

"I love to think of the stately Virginian making up this guessing game and of the shrewd New Englander who won it. These are the things that bring us nearer to the great and the humble of the heroic days!

"That horn is now on view in a cupboard of the room that Washington used for an office while he was at Valley Forge. It is a rear room, only about thirteen feet square and full now of revolutionary relics. From two east windows the general could look out on the quarters of the life guard and the huts of the southern troops. In the casement of the window nearest the door Washington had a receptacle made for his most valuable papers. It is covered with a blind trap-door. Mrs. Washington tells about it in a letter to Mrs. Lund. The little trap-door still works.

"Headquarters House, a two-story stone structure, is in an excellent state of preservation and, like the site of the whole encampment, is the property of the State of Pennsylvania. Its five rooms are now embellished with portraits, relics and furniture of the revolutionary period—the bedrooms quite completely. Much of this work has been done by chapters of the Daughters of the Revolution.

* * * * *

"In last Sunday's article the assertion of Rev. W. Herbert Burk that the Washington Memorial Chapel 'has been built up by prayer' was recorded. That assertion is true in a double sense. Not only has work on the chapel progressed so well because of the pious fervor of Mr. Burk, but from the authentic traditions of Washington's spiritual life proceeded the impulse that led this young clergyman to undertake the building of the chapel.

" 'You know,' said Mr. Burk, 'that Washington was once pointed out to a visitor to Congress as "the gentleman who always kneels during prayer." In my early reading of the history of the church in America I was much impressed with the religious character of the men who made the nation—thirty-six of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence were churchmen, you know—and that led me into a more careful study of Washington as a churchman. On Washington's birthday, 1903, I preached a sermon at All Saints', Norristown, on 'Washington, the Churchman,' and said: 'Would that we might rear a wayside chapel, fit memorial of the church's most honored son, to be the nation's Bethel for all days to come

where the American patriot might kneel in quest of that courage and that strength to make all honorable his citizenship here below, and prove his claim to that above.'

"'That sermon was printed and the press throughout the country took up the suggestion. Hence the present chapel.'

"But long before the sermon at Norristown and the pious aspiration of Mr. Burk the tradition of prayer attaches to Valley Forge.

"Every American now in middle life who was reared in one of our smaller towns grew up, I suppose on Brueckner's old steel engraving entitled, 'The Prayer at Valley Forge.' If it did not hang in the house of his parents he was pretty sure to find it in the house of his grandfather or his grandaunt, and probably it is largely the cause of the utterly inhuman ideal of Washington that the boys who stood before it acquired. It was in the conventional style, and hence the worst style of historical painting, intensely theatrical, and looking as if the cloaked and kneeling general had carefully posed himself for the artist. Brueckner gave him everything but a halo--everything but humanity and the aspect of spiritual stress. The print is seldom seen now, though, curiously enough, I saw a copy of it one day last week in the window of a saloon on the west side of Dearborn street, between Randolph and Washington. Amid the bottles and old playbills the general looked as snug as he used to over the mantel piece of Aunt Cornelia's parlor long, long ago.

"'A written tradition, almost as pompous as the engraved one, of the prayer at Valley Forge, has come down to us. It relates how Isaac Potts, a Quaker who owned the Headquarters House at Valley Forge and lived in it before Washington left the marquee, came upon the general at prayer in a thick wood not far from the house. In the description Friend Potts' daughter, Ruth Anna, wrote of what her father saw and heard, she says that Washington wept as he prayed and she goes on to tell how her father hurried home and excitedly threw himself into a chair by the side of his wife.

"'Hegh! Isaac,' said she, 'thee seems agitated; what's the matter?' He told her what he had seen, and it is averred that he added, 'Till now I have thought that a Christian and a soldier were characters incompatible; but if George Washington be not a man of God I am mistaken, and still more shall I be disappointed if God do not through him perform some great thing for this country.'

"It is difficult to think that a young Quaker ever talked to his wife with such carefully adjusted semicolons and subjunctives as appear in Ruth Anna Potts' narrative, but beneath all the pomposity of Brueckner's picture and the cant of the written tradition it is possible to come at the spirit which sustained the men at Valley Forge. They were mortal. Some of them were very fallible. But a faith more than mortal must have sustained them. Standing to-day upon those pleasant slopes and looking from Mount Joy upon one of the softest landscapes in our country and thinking upon the opulent and peaceful national life which those glad harvest yields typify, it is impossible not to pause in reverent and thankful musing upon the work of the men who made ready for us this land of plenty.

"The story of the sufferings that made Valley Forge consecrated ground has been often told, but it cannot be too often remembered. Of the 12,000 men who marched into that valley on December 19, 1777, nearly three thousand were left behind in unmarked graves when the camp was evacuated just six months later to a day. There was murmuring and there were desertions during that winter, Washington himself was often in agony of doubt as to the future, Congress was querulous, commissaries were both dilatory and stupid, and the foreign officers were shocked and disgusted.

"But be it ever remembered that the mass remained true and that within ten

days after the evacuation of that place of pain and death these men beat the British at Monmouth!

"In the throngs of clerks and shop girls and artisans from Philadelphia and travelers from distant points, who wandered through the pleasant glades of Valley Forge last Fourth of July, I saw two Japanese boys. They bent eagerly over their map and guide book and from the top of the observatory on Mount Joy they surveyed the thickly wooded slopes and the smiling fields with intelligent eyes. They spoke rapidly in their own tongue, pointing out distant spots, referring to the map, then speaking again with animation. I watched them as they moved along and I wondered what it all meant to them. And then, remembering deeds that have made their own land glorious within the lifetime of these boys, I could not doubt that it meant everything.

* * * * *

"Every American ought to visit Valley Forge. He ought to wander among the faint lines of the old intrenchments with some such book as Baker's 'Itinerary of General Washington' in his hands for there he shall read in their own noble, simple words of the suffering and the faith of the 12,000.

" 'The unfortunate soldiers were in want of everything,' said Lafayette in his memoirs. 'They had neither coats, hats, shirts nor shoes; their feet and legs froze till they became black, and it was often necessary to amputate them. From want of money they could neither obtain provisions nor any means of transport; the colonels were often reduced to two rations and sometimes even to one. The army frequently remained whole days without provisions, and the patient endurance of both soldiers and officers was a miracle which each moment served to renew.'

* * * * *

"In old Lossing's 'Life of Washington' there is a line that closes the recital of the sufferings at Valley Forge. It is simply this:

" 'We should remember these things.'

"To-day, by the purchase of the 500 acres over which the old encampment extended and by the expenditure of $400,000 in cautious improvements the State of Pennsylvania has made the Valley Forge tract accessible and pleasant. Reverence and judgment have marked the work. The faint lines of the pathetic intrenchments are literally sacred ground and no one is allowed to set foot on them. Five miles of macadamized roads have been constructed, and still the place has not lost the aspect of wildwood. Here come 100,000 pilgrims every year, and of that number 25,000 pause at the Washington Memorial Chapel to make their homage. Wandering through the woods on the slopes of Mount Joy—and it is on those slopes, Mr. Burk thinks, that Washington prayed—I came upon a faintly outlined mound. The flag of a camp of the G. A. R. floated above it in the familiar iron standard. A guidepost said, 'Grave of an unknown soldier who died at Valley Forge.' There are scores of such eloquent objects to be visited—the camp school, the monument to General Wayne, who was at Valley Forge and who said to Washington, 'General, I'll storm hell if you plan it'; the Waterman monument above the only grave at Valley Forge that is not the grave of an unknown, and the reproductions of the huts which the soldiers built for themselves, each group of twelve men in the regiments that finished their hut first and best receiving from Washington a prize of $12.

"In a year or two the national arch, for which Congress appropriated $100,000, will be finished and will make a gateway of triumph to Valley Forge, and some day, not far distant it is to be hoped, a Peace Chime will ring benediction and thanksgiving over these silent fields from the tower of the Washington Memorial Chapel.

"Then the nation can call its work of consecration done, and the music of bells will make sweet in the ear the lesson that the sufferers taught."